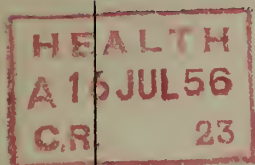


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Kiveton Park
Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1955

KIVETON PARK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Mrs. H. A. Shepherd, J.P.

Councillors:

Anston: M. A. Butterfield
V. K. Chambers
W. Hogg

Dinnington: W. Collier
W. H. Cole
Mrs. C. M. Hill
J. H. Wardle
A. Wigmore
G. R. Woollin

Firbeck: J. C. Batty, J.P.

Gildingwells: G. J. Farnsworth

Harthill-with-Woodall: J. W. Hydes
R. A. Wainscoat

Letwell: R. N. Bramley

Thorpe Salvin: J. White

Todwick: A. W. Staniforth

Wales: T. F. Bradley
J. S. Field
J. W. Sampson

Woodsetts: R. H. Goacher

Staff:

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. J. M. Watt

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Dr. A. P. Gorrie

Assistant County Medical Officers: Dr. M. J. Hallinan and Dr. J. Lodwick

Sanitary Inspector: Mr. R. D. Higgs

KIVETON PARK RURAL DISTRICT

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1955

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	20,070
Population (estimated mid. 1955)	18,300
Number of inhabited houses	6,179
Rateable value	£149,653
Product of penny rate	£575

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	172	137	309
Illegitimate	9	8	17
TOTAL	181	145	326

Crude birth-rate per 1,000 population: 17·8.
Adjusted birth-rate per 1,000 population: 17·5.
Comparability factor: ·98.

Stillbirths.

Total stillbirths: 7.
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: 21.
Rate per 1,000 population: ·3.

Deaths.

Total deaths: 185.
Crude death-rate per 1,000 population: 10·1.
Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population: 10·7.
Comparability factor: 1·06.

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age).

Total infant deaths: 12.
Rate per 1,000 live births: 37.

Maternal Deaths.

Total recorded: Nil.

ANNUAL REPORT 1955

Comments.

POPULATION. The population is now 18,300. The increase in numbers is partly due to an influx of population following extensive house building by the National Coal Board, the Council and private owners, and partly to a higher-than-average birth rate.

DEATHS. Examining the records for 1955, more than half the deaths are due to cardiovascular disease; the district rate for infant survival is not particularly good; no deaths are due to childbirth and the infectious diseases are similarly blameless.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The control of infectious disease is very different nowadays because of the success of artificial immunity. The method is to give small calculated doses of a microbe or its products and raise the resistance of the individual to future infections.

DIPHTHERIA. The most spectacular success from artificial immunity is in diphtheria where the disease has been completely eliminated and where all that is required to prolong this satisfactory state of affairs is for a reasonable proportion of the newly-born children each year to be immunised.

POLIOMYELITIS. The new polio vaccine gives us hope that we may be able to control in the same way the most crippling disease of childhood.

WHOOPING COUGH. Immunisation against whooping cough is given on a limited scale to children of four months to four years and is showing promising results although these cannot be compared in effectiveness to those obtained with diphtheria.

SCARLET FEVER. This disease is so mild that it is an inconvenience rather than a serious illness. Practically all scarlet fever cases can conveniently be nursed at home. The greatly reduced number of hospital cases are now very readily accommodated at Lodge Moor Hospital and the two local hospitals are used for other types of cases.

MEASLES. The most frequently notified disease is now measles which attacks nearly all children before they leave the junior departments at school.

PARATYPHOID FEVER. The contamination of pork supplies in a food factory in an adjoining county produced a small group of cases of this rather uncommon disease.

VENEREAL DISEASES. The number of cases of venereal diseases in 1955 was so small that it was found possible to close down the Special Treatment Centre in Rotherham.

TUBERCULOSIS. The vaccination of school leavers with B.C.G. was introduced in 1954 and it is hoped that these children may be able to resist tuberculosis infection when they come under the extra strain of employment. The number of cases of tuberculosis and the deaths from the disease are declining rapidly because of improved methods of treatment, earlier detection of cases and better living conditions.

REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES. A very favourable comment was made in the bulletin of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis upon the sympathetic and helpful action of the Council in providing additional houses for tuberculosis families, which made it possible for each family to have a house of its own and for every patient to have a bedroom to himself or herself.

FOOD POISONING. Each summer more and more outbreaks of food poisoning are notified and there is an obvious national need for better hygiene in the preparation and storage of food. The milk supply can now be considered satisfactory because of the widespread use of pasteurisation which has eliminated bovine tuberculosis, abortus infection and streptococcal infections. The ice-cream regulations, with their insistence upon thorough heating and packaging, have made ice-cream a much safer food, but there are many foods which require still stricter control and, in particular, cooked meats, pies and confectionery which are eaten without further cooking. These foods, generally, would benefit from a more extensive use of wrapping, greater use of refrigeration and a stricter control of food handlers.

DYSENTERY. This is a disease which is increasing in prevalence. It is mainly spread from person to person and illustrates the need for cleanliness of the body, the clothing and for thorough washing of the hands after each visit to the toilet.

MIDWIVES. The midwives are attending an impressive number of home confinements each year. They also assist the Maternity Hospitals and Homes by attending cases discharged before the fourteenth day.

X-RAYS FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS. No facilities are available in this district for taking chest X-rays for expectant mothers. Even cases attending hospital clinics do not receive this necessary attention. The shortage of radiographers is given as the reason for the inadequate service.

PREMATURE INFANTS. One of the principal causes of infant death is prematurity and, in this district, rather too much responsibility is being thrown upon the hospitals for the care of under-weight babies. There is no reason why many premature babies should not be kept at home. Nursing cots and equipment are available at Maltby Ambulance Depot and several midwives have received special training in premature baby management.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS. Unmarried mothers are accommodated at St. Agatha's Hostel, for an eight week's period and maintenance charges are paid by the County Council. This facility is freely utilised and does a great deal to keep up the satisfactory rate of survival of illegitimate infants.

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN. The statistical tables of heights and weights show a steady improvement in the development of school children year by year, due to more plentiful and varied food.

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN. The child of today is born into a dangerous world, with vehicles menacing his safety even in secluded country lanes, his own backyard and school playground. In his home there is a steadily increasing danger due to the introduction of dangerous household appliances. At the Child Welfare Centres mothers are urged to keep children away from boiling pans and kettles, to use fire-guards, to keep tea-pots out of reach and to be most careful with inflammable clothing, but more assistance might be given to the mothers if new houses were fitted with fire-places ready to take a standardised fireguard and if the enclosed convector type of electric heater was fitted instead of the dangerous electric fire with its red hot bars and inadequate guard.

HEALTH VISITORS. Some useful liaison work is being done in the Rotherham Hospitals by Health Visitors who are keeping contact between the home and patient. Arrangements are made for discharged patients to have attention from Home Nurses and Home Helps, to be supplied with nursing equipment and, in maternity cases, to have advice and instruction in infant management. The continuing struggle to improve the care of infants still goes on in homes and in welfare clinics and the Health Visitors have the main responsibility in this field of endeavour.

CLINIC VOLUNTARY WORKERS. The work of the Voluntary Committees at the Infant Welfare Centres receives very little recognition. Some of these ladies have attended the clinics each week for thirty years and it would be impossible to carry on the clinics without the generous assistance which they provide in keeping attendance registers, weighing babies and issuing dried milk and vitamins. Perhaps some influential person reading this report may be able to take the necessary steps to remedy a long standing omission.

DENTAL CLINIC. The district has not been fortunate enough to receive one of the new dental clinics which have done so much to improve dental standards among school children and expectant mothers. This omission may be remedied when Dinnington Infant School gives up the War Time Nursery Hut. The building was originally allocated for Child Welfare purposes and was taken over as an emergency measure when school accommodation became inadequate because of the post-war bulge in the birth rate.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES. An Occupation Centre would be a great asset to the sorely tried mothers of mentally defective children and would permit them to obtain, each day, a period of relief from the constant care which mental defectives demand. The defectives would be occupied with handicrafts and would improve in their mental outlook from association with other people. The need for a Centre is much greater in this district because of the shortage of institutional beds for mental deficiency.

HOME NURSING. The last seven years have seen a great expansion in the Home Nursing Service—not because of increased illness—but because nursing attention has been made available to the whole population instead of to a limited number of contributors to the local nursing associations. Nursing visits are now five times more numerous than they were when the service was taken over by the local authority.

HOME HELPS. The Home Help Service is bringing a great deal of comfort to frail, elderly, people who are unable to fend for themselves. More use could be made of Home Helps by mothers who have confinements at home and by families where the mother has been admitted to hospital. I regret that the very modest charges made in these cases are discouraging the free use of Home Helps.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY. The proportion of elderly people in the population is steadily increasing and the majority of the sixty-thousand visits paid by the Home Nurses are to elderly people. The largest number of persons attended by Home Helps are over sixty-five years of age.

The most common disability among the aged is disease of the heart and blood vessels, with rheumatic conditions of the bones and joints coming second in importance. Bronchitis, foot disorders, hernia, deafness, cataract, teeth deficiencies, anxiety-depression, dementia and insomnia are also common conditions in elderly people.

Apathy can almost be described as an occupational disease of old age. It leads to neglect of the diet, of the feet and of general cleanliness. Those who live alone are on the whole less fit than those living as married couples and those who continue working are, on the whole, happier than those who have retired. An elderly man who has lost his wife tends to live on meals which give him little trouble, such as bread, jam, tea with condensed milk and he ceases to care about his appearance and surroundings. Elderly people are often loath to consult a doctor for illnesses which they consider inevitable in old age and even their doctors tend to take a fatalistic attitude.

Nurses supervising Home Help cases do a great deal of checking up on day-to-day domestic needs but they also attend to special requirements such as the repair of artificial teeth, the supply of spectacles and hearing aids, trusses, pessaries, rubber mattresses and invalid chairs.

The final comment on the care of the elderly is that we will all be old some day ourselves.

SANITATION. This is dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector in another section of the report.

J. M. WATT,
Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Nuisance Inspections.

Total number of inspections made in 1955 for nuisances only 242
 Notices for abatement of nuisances:—

	Outstanding at 31.12.54	Issued in 1955	Abated in 1955	Outstanding at 31.12.55
Informal	25	160	175	10
Statutory	-	7	6	1

Drainage and Sewerage.

The work on the new sewage disposal works at North Anston was completed and the works were in operation by the end of the year. Work was also completed on a new sewer and sewage disposal works at Letwell.

The conversion of earth closets and elimination of cesspools in the district is now well advanced. In 1954 the Council purchased Magila Cottages, North Anston. A scheme of repair and improvement was instituted. This work included the abolition of a septic tank for the treatment of sink waste and the substitution of a new six inch sewer, draining to an ejector plant, connected to the main Anston sewer. When the scheme is completed it is hoped to replace the pail closets with water closets and to provide these houses with baths and a hot water supply.

Closet Accommodation.

Number of privies with open middens or open ashpits	25
Number of privies with covered middens or covered ashpits	83
Number of pail or tub closets	52
Number of trough water closets	20
Number of waste water closets	1
Number of pedestal water closets	7,008
Total number of closets	7,189
Percentage of closets on water carriage system	97.5%

Public Cleansing.

Public cleansing was in operation throughout the whole district.

The following amounts of refuse were collected during the year:—

DRY REFUSE

Lorry loads	1,457
S.D. freighter loads	692
Cart loads	186

WET REFUSE

Lorry loads	311
Cart loads	582

The refuse was tipped on sites in Gildingwells, North Anston and Red Hill and on farm land.

The estimated cost of scavenging was £14,770.

Water Supply.

Source of supply: Sheffield Corporation.

Number of dwellinghouses in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,179
Number of dwellinghouses on public supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,150
Number of dwellinghouses not on public supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

Work was commenced on the extension of the main supply to Lodge Farm, Dinnington, Thwaite House and Langold Farm, Firbeck.

Fourteen samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. Seven samples from the main supply proved to be satisfactory, but seven samples of well and spring supplies proved unsatisfactory. Samples of mains water for plumbo-solvency examinations were reported upon as being satisfactory.

Milk Supply.

Number of milk retailers registered	26
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The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953.

Number of licences in force for:—

	Dealers	Supplementary
(a) Pasteurised Milk	18	4
(b) Sterilised Milk	9	2
Number of inspections made at premises of licensees	...	32

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force for:—

	Dealers	Supplementary
Tuberculin Tested Milk	17	3
Number of inspections made at premises of licensees	...	10

Ice Cream.

Premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938:—

	Number registered	Total number of inspections
(a) Manufacturers	-	-
(b) Retailers	39	72
(c) Producer-retailers	3	16

Meat Inspection.

The first full year since the decontrol of meat supplies has now been completed and meat inspection was a routine feature. Of the seven slaughterhouses licensed, five were used regularly and, of the five, daily slaughtering was the practice in one. This slaughterhouse supplied meat to butchers in the district and to others in neighbouring areas.

During the times when the Sanitary Inspector was absent from duty, meat inspection duties were undertaken by Inspectors from Rotherham Rural District Council.

The following number of carcasses were inspected during the year:—

Cows	...	93
Bullocks and Heifers	...	828
Calves	...	8
Sheep	...	2,977
Pigs	...	360
		<hr/> 4,266 <hr/>

Canned Foods.

The following amounts of canned foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered for destruction:—

219 tins Tomatoes	4 tins Macaroni
134 tins Fruit	4 tins Pilchards
26 tins Evaporated Milk	3 tins Salmon
24 tins Beans	3 tins Spinach
15 tins Soup	3 tins Carrots
9 tins Peas	2 tins Cream
5 tins English Ham	2 tins Corned Beef

In addition to the above, 26 lbs. of cheese were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered for destruction.

Foreign Imported Canned Meat.

Eighty-four tins of the above, weighing 507 lbs., were found to be unfit and were surrendered for destruction.

Shops Act, 1950, Section 38.

Number of visits made under the above Act during 1955	...	...	...	...	142
Unsatisfactory conditions found	...	...	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory conditions remedied	...	...	...	...	3

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Number on licensed sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number on other sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Number of inspections made during the year	...	...	...	...	...	783
Number of infestations dealt with during the year	...	...	...	...	...	137

Bye-laws and Regulations.

Bye-laws and Regulations in force in district:—

Bye-laws with respect to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open-Air (1950).

Building Bye-laws made under the Public Health Act, 1936 (1953).

Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Factories where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were enforced by L.A.	...	...	...	4
Inspections made of same	...	...	...	11
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	...	...	...	27
Inspections made of same	...	...	...	55
DEFECTS:—	FOUND		REMEDIED	
(a) Want of cleanliness	...	...	3	3
(b) Insufficient sanitary conveniences	...	...	2	2
(c) Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	1	1

Housing Statistics.

Number of dwellinghouses in the district	6,179
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	8

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	423
Number of inspections made for the purpose	634
Number inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	33
Number of inspections made for the purpose	72
Number considered to be unfit for human habitation	101
Number found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	24

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit after informal action	29
Number of defective dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	63

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	10
Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notice:—	
By Owners	10
By Local Authority	-

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	63
Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:—	
By Owners	6
By Local Authority	-

Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	10
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Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	7
Number of families dwelling therein	16
Number of persons dwelling therein	70
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	-
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
Number of persons concerned in such cases	26

New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year:—	
By the Local Authority—Permanent type	154
Temporary type	-
By Private Enterprise	19

Housing Act, 1949.

Section 4—Action taken in connection with advances for the purpose of increasing housing accommodation:—

Four for acquisition. One for alteration.

Section 20—Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation:—

Improvement grants were made in respect of 60 properties.

Housing Comments.

During 1955 there was much activity in this sphere. The sub-standard houses in the district were scheduled for demolition or improvement over a five year period. Approximately 100 houses were listed as being unsuitable for habitation and requiring further action. In addition there were 34 houses of a sub-standard type accommodating aged persons. In these cases the Council decided not to disturb the occupants and to obtain undertakings from the owners concerned not to re-let the houses when the tenants left.

The Council gave improvement grants under the Housing Act, 1949 in respect of 60 properties in the district. It is anticipated that many of the owners of the scheduled houses will apply for improvement grants when demolition proceedings are taken.

Parish Distribution of Births and Deaths.

PARISH	Live Births	Deaths
Anston	60	29
Dinnington St. John's	123	76
Firbeck	5	2
Gildingwells	2	-
Harthill-with-Woodall	20	15
Letwell	5	1
Thorpe Salvin	5	8
Todwick	4	2
Wales	98	46
Woodsetts	4	6
TOTALS	326	185

Birth and Mortality Rates for 1955 for the West Riding Administrative County

	Kiveton Park Rural District	Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Administrative County
Crude Birth Rate	17·8	14·8	16·6	15·3
Adjusted Birth Rate	17·5	14·9	16·8	15·4
Crude Death Rate	10·1	12·5	9·6	11·7
Adjusted Death Rate ..	10·7	12·7	11·0	12·3
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tuberculosis but inc. syphilis and other V.D.	—	·06	·07	·07
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	·05	·11	·08	·11
Tuberculosis, Other	—	·02	·02	·01
Tuberculosis, All Forms ..	·05	·13	·10	·12
Cancer	1·91	2·03	1·54	1·9
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1·86	2·09	1·40	1·9
Heart and Circulatory ..	3·66	4·71	3·55	4·39
Respiratory Diseases ..	·60	1·28	1·03	1·21
Maternal Mortality	—	·45	1·19	·67
Infant Mortality	37	25·2	28·6	26·2
Neo-Natal Mortality ..	30·7	16·9	18·6	17·4
Stillbirth Rate	21	26·4	26·2	26·4

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

PARISH	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Paratyphoid	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	(Paralytic) Poliomyelitis	Food Poisoning
Anston	8	2	3	1	3	—	1	—	1	—
Dinnington St.										
Johns	83	5	20	—	13	1	2	4	—	2
Firbeck	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gildingwells ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harthill-with-Woodall ..	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Letwell	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe Salvin ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Todwick	6	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Wales	156	—	3	—	2	4	—	2	1	3
Woodsetts	2	1	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	264	8	37	9	22	6	3	6	2	5

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases Cases notified during 1955:—

Disease	AGE IN YEARS							Age Un known-	TOTALS
	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 and over		
Measles	9	113	141	—	—	—	—	1	264
Scarlet Fever ..	—	8	27	1	—	—	—	1	37
Pneumonia	2	3	2	1	3	8	3	—	22
Paratyphoid ..	—	1	—	1	3	4	—	—	9
Whooping Cough ..	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	6
Dysentery	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	6
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

Tuberculosis.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cases on register at 1st Jan., 1955	54	36	12	13
Primary notifications received during the year	8	6	-	2
Cases added during the year (e.g., transfers in, re-notifications, etc.)	4	-	-	-
Cases removed during the year	3	2	3	-
Cases on register at 31st Dec., 1955	63	40	9	15

Tuberculosis Contacts.

Thirteen children and 35 adults were examined at the Chest Clinics during the year. Most of the cases were referred to the Chest Clinic, Chatham Street, Rotherham, but for convenience some cases attended the Chest Clinic, Queen's Road, Sheffield, and the Chest Clinic, Watson Road, Worksop.

Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases.

Number of cases receiving extra nourishment at beginning of 1955	16
Number of cases granted extra nourishment during 1955	5
Number of grants discontinued	1
Number of grants receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1955	20

Tuberculosis—Domiciliary Visiting.

One-thousand, Nine-hundred and Five visits were paid to the homes of tuberculosis patients in the divisional area during 1955 by the Health Visitors specially detailed for this work.

Mass-Radiography.

I give below particulars of a Mass-Radiography Survey held at the Middleton Institute, Dinnington, during July, 1955:—

Total number of persons examined	1,161
Abnormalities discovered:—	
Active tuberculosis	5
Inactive tuberculosis	1
Other Conditions:—	
Other Chest conditions	13
Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus	2
Abnormalities of the heart and blood vessels	6
Unclassified	1

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Inspections.

Number of pupils who were medically examined during 1955:—

School entrants	300
Seven to Eight year old pupils	169
Last year primary pupils	120
First year secondary pupils	105
Last year secondary pupils	268
Total	962

Number of children examined at special, re-examination and other periodic sessions 625

School Cleansing.

Total number of examinations in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	7,441
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested with vermin	146

Diseases of the Skin.

Number of children treated during the year:—

Impetigo	13
Other Skin diseases	5

Minor Ailments Clinics.

Number of children treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics	166
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Specialist Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

One-hundred and Seventy-three children had their eyes examined by Dr. F. Fischer at the 34 refraction clinics held in the Kiveton Park area during 1955.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Twenty-nine children were examined for ear, nose and throat defects at the Rotherham Hospital, Doncaster Gate. Twenty-four children received operative treatment. Nine sessions were held during the year.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Three children attended the Orthopaedic Clinic held at the Child Welfare Centre, Rawmarsh. One child obtained a surgical appliance. Ten sessions were held during the year.

Paediatric Clinic.

Five children attended the Paediatric Clinic held at the Maltby Clinic. Nine sessions were held during the year.

Speech Therapy.

No speech therapy was given during the year.

Child Guidance Clinic.

One child attended the Child Guidance Clinic at Rawmarsh.

Immunisations and Vaccinations.

	Protective	Refresher
Number of children immunised against diphtheria	131	23
Number of children immunised against whooping cough	113	-
Number of children vaccinated against smallpox	89	-

B.C.G. Vaccination.

	Number of 13 year old children vaccinated
Dinnington Technical School	63
Dinnington Modern School	72

Medical Examination of Entrants to Training Colleges.

Seven candidates from the Kiveton Park area were medically examined during the year.

Maternity and Midwifery Service.

Domiciliary Births.

The Domiciliary Midwives attended 194 confinements in the Kiveton Park area.

Analgesics in Childbirth.

One-hundred and Sixty-six women, confined at home, received analgesics—60 cases received Gas and Air and 106 received Pethidine.

Medical Aids.

The General Practitioners received requests for medical aid, at or in connection with, confinements on 57 occasions, as follows:—

Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lying-in	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
The Child	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Twenty-seven expectant and nursing mothers from the Dinnington district were referred for dental treatment under the County Council Scheme during the year. Fourteen cases were referred by ante-natal clinics and 13 were referred by family doctors. Nineteen cases attended for treatment by private dentists and 8 cases attended the West Riding County Council Dental Clinic at Maltby.

Three expectant and nursing mothers were referred from the Kiveton Park Ante-natal Clinic. These cases were referred to the West Riding County Council Dental Clinic at Aughton.

Ante-natal Clinics.

Attendances during 1955:—

Clinic		No. of Expectant Mothers who Attended	Total Attendances
Dinnington Clinic	...	80	360
Kiveton Park Clinic	...	5	5
(This clinic was closed in April, 1955)			

CHILD WELFARE.

Care of Premature Babies.

Three Sorrento cots were maintained at the Maltby Ambulance Depot for issue at the request of a doctor or midwife. These are now being re-equipped with Dunlopillo mattresses, pillows and better quality clothing.

Health Visiting.

The following visits were made by Health Visitors to children under five years of age in the Kiveton Park Rural District:—

Number of first visits paid to children under one year of age	...	...	...	...	257
Number of re-visits paid to children under one year of age	...	...	...	...	1,113
Total visits paid to children over one year of age	...	...	...	...	812
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	2,182

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Attendances made during 1955:—

Clinic	Total number of Children under 5 years of Age attending during year	Total Clinic Attendances
Dinnington Clinic	320	2,024
Kiveton Park Clinic	159	1,583

HOME NURSING.

During 1955 the Home Nurses employed in the Divisional area attended 2,983 cases and made 65,748 visits.

Analysis of cases and visits:—

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Medical	2,263	54,130
Surgical	653	10,353
Infectious Diseases	12	97
Tuberculosis	29	933
Maternal Complications	26	235
Totals	2,983	65,748

Patients included in above who were 65 and over on first visit during year	801	33,442
Children under 5 included in above	286	2,319
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during the year	208	14,843

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Number of cases conveyed by the Kiveton Park ambulance during the year:—

Admissions	71
Discharges	187
Transfers	-
Out-Patients	3,912
Accident Patients	1
Total number of Patients	4,171

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Number of Domestic Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.55 61

New cases provided with domestic help in Kiveton Park Rural District during 1955

	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	14
Tuberculosis	-
Chronic sick:—Aged 65 years and over	15
Under 65 years of age	5
Others	11
Total new cases	45

In addition 54 cases of all types were carried over from the previous year.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

Twelve cases from the Kiveton Park Rural District were dealt with under this section. Eight cases were referred by Divisional Staff, 2 by Moral Welfare Organisations and 2 by Local Hospitals.

The disposal of the cases was as follows:—

	<i>Cases</i>
Mother keeping baby	10
Baby adopted	2

GROUP TRAINING CLASSES.

The following attendances were made at the Group Training Class held at the Dinnington Child Welfare Centre during 1955:—

Under 16 years	Over 16 years
Males	Females
34	-
	Males
	40
	Females
	-

CLINICS HELD IN THE KIVETON PARK AREA :—

Clinic	Day and Time	Doctor Attending
INFANT WELFARE CLINICS		
Dinnington Methodist Chapel	Tuesdays 2 — 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. T. Jago
Kiveton Park Methodist Chapel	Mondays 2 — 4.30 p.m.	Dr. B. D. Rawlin
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		
Dinnington Methodist Chapel	Thursdays 2 — 4 p.m.	Dr. U. Gray
SCHOOL CLINICS		
Dinnington Methodist Chapel	Tuesdays and Thursdays 9.30 a.m. — 12 noon	Dr. Gorrie attends 4th Thursday in month.
GROUP TRAINING CLASS		
Dinnington Methodist Chapel	Thursday mornings	Miss P. M. Richards

MIDWIVES—Kiveton Park Area.

NAME AND ADDRESS	Telephone No.
BLOCKLEY, Mrs. G. 26 Wright Street, North Anston	Dinnington 206
MEREDITH, Miss R. M. Nurses' Home, 228 Wales Road, Wales	Kiveton 326
STEWART, Mrs. M. 12 Queen Street, Dinnington	Dinnington 461

HOME NURSES—Kiveton Park Area.

BAMFORD, Mrs. E. 162 Lordens Hill, Dinnington	Dinnington 434
FROST, Mrs. J. C. Nurses' Home, 228 Wales Road, Wales	Kiveton 352
RIGDEN, Mrs. M. M. "The Sycamores," Manor Road, Wales	Kiveton 335
WOOLLEY, Mrs. B. 17 The Crescent, Dinnington	

HEALTH VISITORS—Kiveton Park Area.

SHORT, Miss E. 62 Lodge Lane, Aston, nr. Sheffield	Aston Common 235
WHARTON, Mrs. C. M. "Moir-Deen," Gildingwells Road, Letwell	North Carlton 270

